Western Carolinian.

[BY JOHN BEARD, JR.]

It is even wise to abstain from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of Legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY]

Vol. XVI. **Salisbury, Rowan County, (N. C.) Monday, November 25, 1833.** No. 703.

Western Carolinian.

John Beard, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The 'Western Carolinian' is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months after the subscription is commenced, or Two Dollars and Fifty cents, if not paid until after the expiration of the period. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription price to the Editor, shall have a seventh copy without charge.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, at the usual rates.

Letters by mail, addressed to the Editor, must in all cases be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE EXAMINER

AND

JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. This paper is published on the *first* and *fifteenth* of every month, on a super-royal sheet of fifteen inches, corresponding with the PENN YAN ADVOCATE, (the printing of the Examiner and Constitution,) and containing in the year, with an Index, a volume of 240 pages.

2. It is not political, but in most matters of public policy to discriminate the great principles of Constitutional Liberty, and to assist in drawing men's minds from the passing of their hours to an acquaintance with the science of their government.

3. It will be open to the examination of all political questions of a general nature, and will communicate to the people of the North the political movements of the South, and to those of the South the political movements of the North.

4. It will advocate the Republican doctrines of '98, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and as maintained by Jefferson, Madison, M'Kean, and the other distinguished writers of State Papers and State Rights. It will also print all the most important documents and State Papers connected with the proceedings of South Carolina, so as to present a complete history of the times, for the benefit of posterity.

5. It will be devoted to such principles as are believed and endorsed as useful to reconcile the whole mind, within itself, to the enjoyment by individuals of the Tariff as a uniform standard of revenue duties, as well as necessary to protect us, future as well as present, to re-establish the home system.

6. The imperfect and unconstitutionality of appropriations for works of internal improvement by the Federal Government will be maintained, and all attempts to encroach on the rights of the States by the Government, will be met from whatever party they may emanate; and especially will any interference with the peculiar domestic policy of the Southern States, should one unfortunately be attempted, be denounced as a violation of the Federal compact.

7. It will oppose monopolies, special privileges and exclusive legislation, as interfering with the equality of rights upon which our institutions are founded, and will be emphatically the advocate of a Cheap Government.

8. It will also be opposed to mere worship, the hero of republics, and it will expose corruption and foolishness of principle in public servants, to whatever party they may profess to belong. That however, it will do in a manner which shall not degrade the press, and upon no occasion will the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of scurrility or vulgar personal abuse.

TERMS;

1. The price of the paper is, per annum, payable in advance as follows:

For single copy $1 50
For 5 copies, sent at the same time to one address, and the number of subscribers, $5,
and per copy to 1 25
For 10 copies, paid for in the same manner, $10, and per copy to . . 1 50

2. Each remittance will be considered as a distinct transaction, and every subscription will be discontinued at the end of the year paid for, unless renewed by a second payment. By this means, subscribers may withdraw without incurring the expense of postage in giving notice of withdrawal, and the trouble of furnishing receipts will be avoided, inasmuch as the transmission of the paper will be of itself evidence of its having been paid for.

3. No subscription for less than a year will be received, and in all cases where money is remitted, it will be considered, unless otherwise expressed, in payment of the current volume, and the back Nos. will accordingly be forwarded. Postage, however, That this stipulation to furnish the back Nos. shall not continue after the number on hand shall have been exhausted, of which we shall give due notice.

4. All postages must be paid, except upon letters containing five dollars in a *single* note, or any larger sum; but the risk of miscarriage in the mail is assumed by the publisher.

5. There are no agents established for this paper at any places, but any Postmaster or other individual may constitute himself an agent for others, by availing himself of the discount allowed upon a number of copies.

All communications to be addressed to the subscriber, who respectfully requests that the names of persons and places transmitted to him may be distinctly written, so as to avoid mistakes, which can only be corrected by incurring the expense of postage.

CONDY RAGUET

Philadelphia, August 7, 1833.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the place where I now live, consisting of a good dwelling house, a convenient house for an

OFFICE,

or shop, and other necessary buildings. Also several other lots in Town.

All persons indebted to me, are requested to settle before the first of January next, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer; and those I owe are requested to call, as I am ready at any time to pay them.

The business of my shop will be carried on until I leave here.

12:108 JOHN UTZMAN.

Salisbury, Oct. 14. 1833.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh Reg.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

The Steambont Macon,

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM, having been engaged last summer, in running between *Charleston & Cheraw* sailing at *George Town* on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and half feet water will enable her to reach *Cheraw* at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.

Charleston, Sept. 26. 1833.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

New Tailor Shop

IN LEXINGTON N. C.

Mr Theophilus M. Simpson

MOST respectfully informs his friends, & the public at large, that he is now carrying on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches in the town of Lexington, N. C. in the shop East of the Court House, formerly occupied by P. Fowler.

He regularly receives the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions, which will enable him to make any gentleman

A fashionable suit of Clothes,

on short notice, and in a superior style of workmanship. He hopes by assiduous attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

April 12. 1833. 71tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix of the Estate of Alexander R. Caldcleugh, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, otherwise, they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and pay, or secure their debts without delay.

E. S. CALDCLEUGH, *Exr'x.*

Davidson Co 31 1833. 78 6m

Jesse Harriss' Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, at August Term, 1833, of Davidson County Court, as Executors of the last will and testament of Jesse Harriss, sen. late of said County, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate, to present them duly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted are desired to make payment immediately.

R. HARRISS.
C. M. HARRISS. } *Ex'rs.*
W. HARRISS,

August 22*d*, 1833. 3mt704

REMOVAL.

THE PRINTING OFFICE

OF THE

'Western Carolinian'

Has been Removed

From the old stand, to a Room in a more central and business part of the Town,

A few doors below the Court-House,

On the North-West side of Main Street.

WHERE

Subscriptions and Advertisements

For the newspaper will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and

Job Printing of every kind

Neatly and Expeditiously Executed,

On the most reasonable terms.

November 11. 1833 tf

☞ NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. ☜

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for *subscriptions, advertising* or *job work* are earnestly requested to settle the same. This is the first call of the kind I have made in three years, and I hope it will be attended to. Those living at a distance can transmit the amount of their subscriptions, *postpaid*, through the post office at my risk. BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, August 30th. 1833. 91tf

Salisbury Male ACADEMY.

THE second session of this institution, will commence on Friday the 1st day of November next. The subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Oct 5th 1833. 96tf

Proposals for Publishing,

IN LINCOLNTON N. C.

A Weekly Newspaper,

TO BE CALLED

THE LINCOLN HERALD

THE undersigned being ardently solicited, by many of his friends, to undertake the publication of a Newspaper in this Village, has been induced to offer these proposals, relying on such patronage for the support necessary to justify him in the prosecution of the same.

His main object will be to instruct, to please, to excite usefulness, to add to social enjoyment, and to expose whatever has an evil tendency on good morals.

It will be his purpose to give all the important news, both foreign and domestic, to insert Agricultural Essays, and to diffuse information on all subjects that have a tendency to improve society in its various relations.

He will intersperse literary information, as well as scientific instruction, mingling, at the same time, a flavour of poetry, humor, and anecdote, in order to present a variety, so that each individual may find something to gratify his own particular taste.

He professes to be a Republican, both in principle and in feeling; his political course, therefore, will be, to pursue (according to his judgment) the traces marked out by the *old Jeffersonian school*—avoiding, on the one hand, that position of the Constitution which tends to consolidation, and shunning, on the other, the equally dangerous doctrine of nullification.

He has, as heretofore, the highest regard for the character of Andrew Jackson, and the utmost confidence in his Administration. He leaves himself entirely uncommitted as regards his successor—free to support, whenever the exigence arrives, whatever individual in his opinion, from his character, talents, and sound principles, is entitled to occupy that elevated station.

All personal controversy will be strictly prohibited, and every exertion will be made to present such a paper as will be acceptable to the public.

☞ The HERALD will be published once a week, on an imperial sheet, at Three Dollars per annum. The first number will issue on the first of January, 1834, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to authorize the commencement. PEREGRINE ROBERTS.

Lincolnton, Sept. 16 1833. nov11

Stage Accommodation.

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of Accommodation Stages is established to run between Salisbury and Lexington, on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. It carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Pecks & Welford's line for the North.

Salisbury, November 4. 1833.

TO LET.

THE House lately occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian. It is situated on the Northwest side of Main Street, nearly opposite the building formerly occupied as the State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to JOHN C. PALMER.

November 11, 1833. tf

THE

Farmers' and Planters' Large

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1834,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

And Published by Mr John C. Blum,

Can be had at this Office.

IN addition to the usual contents of Almanacs, this comprises Chronological Tables of Remarkable Events and a good many useful hints on Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c.

November 11, 1833. tf

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Jeffersonian.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

Of all the acts of the present Administration, not one has met with such general disapprobation from all parties, as the removal of the Government Deposites. It appears to us to have been a step not less improper than unwise. The question of a renewal of the Charter of the United States Bank had been determined, and determined against the Bank; its opponents should therefore have rested satisfied with the victory they had gained, and not have risked a reaction, by taking a step that savors so strongly of persecution—the cry of which, when once raised, it may be found difficult to combat.

In a discussion of this subject, the first question which presents itself, is—Was there, on the day of the removal, any pressing necessity for the step? and if there was, who was the proper officer to determine the question of such necessity? The Charter of the Bank provides that for certain privileges for a given no. of years—the most valuable of which was the deposite of the public money—that the Bank should pay $1,500,000 in three instalments; which have all been paid. They have performed their part of the contract; and unless it can be shown that the public money was no longer safe in their keeping, the Government, it appears to us, could not withdraw it without a breach of national faith. In the last annual message to Congress, the President expressed a doubt whether the Bank could be considered any longer a safe depository of the public money. The subject was referred to a committee, who reported against removal, which report was sustained by a very large majority—notwithstanding which decision, however, he has, himself, but two months before Congress are to meet again, ordered its removal; and in his letter to his Cabinet, has taken the ground, that Congress have no power over the subject. Why then have referred it to them at their last session? Why not then have said that "I intend to remove the deposites, and I call on you to pass such laws as the approval may render necessary"? This would have supposed, that the President doubted the power of Congress to control the public funds; and if they have, they have certainly the power of declaring—(of course the President must sanction it, as he does all other laws)—where they shall be kept. In the charter, certain powers and duties are conferred respectively on the Secretary of the Treasury and on the President; and in all cases the Secretary, in the exercise and performance of such duties and powers, is made directly responsible to Congress. If the President can dismiss a Secretary for his refusal to remove the Deposites, he may also dismiss one who will admit his responsibility to Congress on the subject—for, if they have no power to control his acts, it would merely be gratifying their curiosity, by informing them of the cause of an act over which they have no control.

The 14th section of the Charter declares, "That the bills or notes of the said Corporation, originally made payable on demand, shall be received in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by Act of Congress." In no possible event, then, not even if the Bank had been on the eve of insolvency, could the removal of the Deposites by the President have rendered the public funds more safe; for it will be at once perceived that if the dues to the United States are by law, which the President cannot change, payable in notes of the Bank of the United States, that no removal can render them safe. If the Bank remains solvent, she is able to pay the money that she has taken on deposite—if insolvent, her notes are worthless, and will not be received, except as a special deposite, by any good Bank. If then U. S. Bank had been in a doubtful condition on the day that the removal of the Deposites was ordered by the President, that act might, and certainly would, have caused the loss of millions to the country—for the withdrawal of so large an amount would have broken any Bank that was at all embarrassed in its financial concerns. To our minds, it is clear, then, that the act was unauthorized by the necessity or even the expediency of the case, and might have endangered the public money, but could not, under any possible state of circumstances, have rendered it more safe. It has been attempted to be justified, however, by disclosures said to have been recently made by the Government Directors. Those Directors were placed in office to take care of the public interest in that Institution. Did they not inform the Committee of Congress of the gross abuse that they now say had been practised for years? If they did—it is no justification—for Congress, the proper and appropriate guardians of the People's money, fully possessed of all the facts, had decided that the Deposites should remain. If they did not, they are unworthy of belief, as faithless sentinels, who had been placed as watchmen over the public treasure, and did not give notice that a robbery had been committed, to those who had placed them there for that express purpose.

The President, in his letter to his Cabinet, says that Congress have no power over the subject—why then did he refer it to them at their last session? He must, according to his own reasoning, have been *then* willing to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of others, responsibility which had by law been placed on his own, or he is *now* assuming power and responsibility, that do not legitimately belong to him.

If any additional reason were wanting to prove that Congress never intended, in the charter of the Bank, to give the President unlimited control over the funds of the nation, (and no sane man can believe that the framers of the Constitution ever so intended) it is furnished in the fact that the charter expressly prohibits the Bank from loaning the Government more than half a million, without the consent of Congress, and provides that if they do so, notwithstanding this prohibition, they shall forfeit treble the sum thus illegally advanced or lent—one-fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United States. Could or would Congress have affixed this heavy penalty to the advancing money to the Government by the Bank, if the Executive, at Government could at one fell swoop ultimately seize upon every dollar of the public coffers?

From the Evening Star.

TIMES PAST AND PRESENT.

The adoption of our Constitution, the anti-federal or democratic party expressed strong apprehensions on *First*, they believe, that the wished to annihilate the States and to create a Consolidated *Second*, that the tive for life, or during powers unlimited, or imperfectly defined. On the other hand the democracy contended that the officers of the Government should be, as far as practicable, vested in Congress. And so far as the purse of the nation was concerned, that it should be placed under the immediate control of the House of Representatives; and for that purpose, prohibiting any bill, appropriating money, originating in the Senate. So great was the jealousy of the people on this point that the highest toned federalist in the land would not have ventured an opinion that the President could, in any manner, interfere with, much less control, the National treasury. To such a pretence, the answer would have been—the King of Great Britain does not possess that power; and who presumes to promulgate a doctrine that the mandates of our President are more binding, and may be more despotical, than those of George the 3d, whose mandates we have broken and cast at our feet?

Such a doctrine would have alarmed every patriot freeman in the land; and even the tories of the Revolution would have shrunk from its defence. Let us, then, calmly enquire whether it was ever intended, that the treasury of the United States should be placed, not only within the reach of the chief magistrate, but at his entire disposal? If these are the provisions of our government, let us, free from any excitement, ask ourselves what security have we against the wrongs, the injustice, and the oppressions of a despot; if ever we should elect such a man President, and admit that he had at his control, the sword and the purse? Is such the genius of our Government? Or of any government under heaven, pretending to be free? Where are our boasted checks? Where that dependence upon the supremacy of the laws, of which we have talked so much? What would have been said, by the democracy of 1798, when the elder Adams was surrounded by a standing army, if he had dared to claim the right of controlling and using the treasury of the United States, according to his will and pleasure? Let us pause and ask ourselves can that be right *now*, which we would *then* have considered highly criminal?

Shortly after the organization of the Government, Gen. Washington asked Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, whether the President and Senate could negociate a treaty, authorizing the expenditure of public money to release the American captives at Algiers? This circumstance occurred in the year 1791. Why this enquiry? Because the President well knew the sensitiveness of the people in regard to any assumption of powers, by the Executive, and more especially an assumption in reference to public money. Whig principles and Whig feelings were yet warm in the bosom of our patriots. Their doctrine was, limit, restrict, and define the powers of the Executive, delegate to him none but what are indispensable; and then, with the most scrupulous care, watch and be assured that none are exercised but such as have been delegated. Thus, and thus only will the Constitution be preserved in its pristine purity.

Doubts having been expressed to Gen. Washington as to the power of the President and Senate, we are assured, by Mr. Jefferson, that the President addressed a message to the Senate, in which he says—"I will proceed to take measures for the ransom of our citizens in captivity at Algiers, in conformity with your resolution of advice, so soon as the monies necessary, *shall be appropriated by the Legislature.*"

This reference to our early history is made for the purpose of shewing the great caution which was then exercised in relation to controlling the money of the people. And we now say, that any attempt to promulgate the opinion that the Chief Magistrate is authorised, by law, to take the public money into his own hands, is a most dangerous doctrine. We say into his own hands, because we can perceive no difference between that and coercing the Secretary of the Treasury to do with it as he is directed. It is not necessary to enquire into the motives of Gen. Jackson. The only question to be asked, by friend or foe, is this—Has the President exercised a doubtful power, which, in the hands of a bad man, might prove injurious to the republic? If he has, shall he be justified and sustained in the exercise of it?

From the Alexandria Gazette.

POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The true power of the Government ought to lie in the Congress of the United States, composed of the Senate [illegible] and the Representatives of the People. We showed, the other day, that the framers of the Constitution, in separating, and expressly defining the powers of the Government, were endeavoring to prevent the legislative department [illegible].

Congress is the [illegible] the Government, and [illegible] Clause, particularly popular favor and support. The Constitution designed that it should be the depository of the liberties and the happiness of the Union. A President was created to execute its decisions, and Judges were appointed to expound its laws. To its care was entrusted the Treasury of the Nation; by its authority war was to be proclaimed, and peace [illegible] generally, under its direction, every thing not reserved to the States, was to be directed, in furtherance of the common defence and general welfare.

It was never contemplated that [illegible] be disregarded; its well considered acts repeatedly rejected; its legal authority overstepped, by another and differently constituted power.

Who so well able to judge of the will of the people as the immediate and direct representatives of the people? Who so proper to act upon this will, as those who are responsible every two years for their conduct, and who are obliged to return constantly to their constituents, and give an account of their stewardship?

True Republicans have at all times been anxious to support the rights and privileges of Congress, because on its freedom and the fair exercise of its powers depend so many of their principles. Such for instance as the purity of government; the subordination of the military to the civil authority; the permanence of the power of the people in regulating their own affairs, &c. &c. They have always been jealous, and very justly so, of any attempts to lessen its dignity, or subvert its established and legal privileges. If power is safe any where in a republic, it is safe with the representatives of the people. They cannot abuse it long. It is not their interest to abuse it at all. When they abuse it, they are responsible for their guilt; and can be made to feel the indignation of those whom they have wronged.

These views, we believe, are in accordance with the ends and designs of those who founded this Republic, and prepared its Constitution.

From the Portland Advertiser.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

As the time approaches in which this body is to meet, the newspapers and politicians begin to speculate upon the topics which will probably occupy its attention. The Presidential question will undoubtedly be agitated in the circle of Washington, and if it is not introduced into the debates, it will not be for want of time, as the session is the long one—or for want of inclination, as there is combustible and fire enough in preparation.

Among the many topics which will directly engross the attention of Congress, an amendment of the Constitution, so as to submit the election of a President directly to the People, will undoubtedly be the foremost. This will be an exciting question, and will probably call forth the best minds. Then the Indian question will kindle more or less of feeling,—particularly if it is aroused on the Cherokee memorial. Alabama may have much to say of her claim to jurisdiction over the Creeks.—for great excitement already exists in that State on account of recent proceedings. The Force Bill, or the Bloody Bill, as it has been called, will also be a prominent topic of debate. The South it is said will demand its repeal—and if opposition is manifested, will give utterance to those speeches which were last winter choaked by the previous

question. Then, there is the Land Bill which, last spring, passed both branches, by large majorities, and which Mr. Clay will press with all his eloquence.

That the Bank question will ever and anon rise up in some form or other, is not to be doubted. It is not probable, that in the early part of the session, any attempt will be made to procure a recharter,—and whether such an attempt will be made still later, depends upon the state of public feeling, as manifested by individual members. But the usurpation of the President over the Treasury, his attempts to seize the purse as well as the sword, will be met early, and probably in the Senate, before which branch of the government, it is probable Mr. Duane will be called. The debate which will spring from these agitations, must be interesting and discursive, and probably lead to an extensive review of the whole conduct of the administration, —mingled with politics, President making, and every thing else.

The character of the President's Message will have some effect upon the deliberations of Congress. It is believed that this document will attempt to prepare the way for the President to appoint his successor, by construing away as much of the Proclamation as possible, so as to put Mr. Van Buren upon a better footing in the Southern States. This document has been, and is as obnoxious there, as it is popular here—and hence the attempts of the Globe to make it mean any thing, so that its advocates may give it any construction.

This administration has a large nominal majority in the House of Representatives, but it so happens, that when enlightened men look with their own eyes upon the Kitchen Cabinet and their doings, that this majority dwindles into nothing. In fact, the anti administration have had the majority ever since Jackson was President, on all great questions, but the Indian question,— and there is but little reason to doubt, that its strength will be augmented as his term draws to a close. This anti-administration, or rather anti Van Buren party, will carry master in Congress great strength [illegible] strong leaders, with such men as Burgess, Binney, McDuffie, Adams, and others as strong as they are,—whereas the administration have but few, or rather none to match them, or if any, none of sufficient renown, upon whom the nation has been accustomed to fix its eyes.—The administration strength will command votes enough without doubt, to elect Mr. Stevenson Speaker, provided he is a candidate—and who, by the way, is a very good Speaker. But if a foreign mission shall be tendered him so as to prevent his acceptance of this office, the dominant party will find it exceedingly difficult to make a selection. On the whole, though the last session of Congress was one of surpassing interest, it is not improbable that this will be as interesting, and call forth as much eloquence.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

[illegible] friend the *Real* Major Downing. It comes very opportunely, as the public are looking forward with great anxiety to the meeting of Congress, and for a sight of the annual message. This being the first session since the re-election of the President, and the events of the vacation having been more than ordinarily interesting, it is a great gratification to be able to learn beforehand, the general character and objects of the Message. That the disclosures of the Major will prove to be substantially correct, we do not entertain a doubt.

WASHINGTON, 21 Nov. 1833.

To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Congressmen are jest beginnin to arrive here, and I suppose in a short time we shall have them here as thick as huckleberries; and the Gineral is brushin round now, and says the Message must be finished and painted off hand, and we are all as busy as bees in gittin it dove tailed together; and after next week, the Gineral says there can't be any more alterations. It is the first Message I ever had any hand in; and tho' I say it, I guess you will say it is about as complete a thing as ever was sent express any where.

I have been to work on it ever since we was at the Rip Raps, and tho' it has been sometimes all pulled to bits, to git in some notions we didn't think on, yet it will look pritty slick, I tell you, when it's done; and we will lay on paint enuf to kiver up all the cracks and seams.

We shall give a pretty good lick at the Bank, and won't leave as much on't standing as would make a good sized oven. It is curious now to see how easy it is to build up, or nock all to bits, any thing on paper. Now jest see about the Bank. There it stands in Chestnut street, with its hundred cord of specie, and its cart load of books; and its branches here and there, and all busy, and full of clarks and directors, and folks in Europe, and all about creation dealing with it; and the brokers in Wall street all busy about it; and Biddle's bills goin about, and most folks thinkin they are better than hard dollars; and all the old men and women holdin the stock, suppose it will go up agin as high as they paid fur it; and I and the Gineral, and Amos Kindle, and Mr. Van Buren, talkin over it; and one line in the Message nocks it all into kindlin wood. For you see when "The Government" says a thing must be jest so! there is no help for it. We can't stand to chat about trifles. The Gineral has smashed three pipes the last time we talked about it. "Biddle and the Bank must be smashed," says he, "Major;"—and so smash they go, Congress or no Congress.

The next thing was the Ingins. Here the Gineral is at home: and I don't pretend to say nothin, for I never did like an Ingin, and never can. The Cherokees give us a good deal of trouble in Georgia last year; but the Gineral took sides with Georgia, because he had a good many friends there, and Mr. Van Buren had too; for that state was the ony one that nominated him Vice President a spell ago; and if he had got in there, and Mr. Crawford President, who was ailin all over with some plagy *appeplexy*—I and the Gineral would never have been hearn on arterwards.—But no matter—the Gineral says he didn't make that treaty with the Cherokees; and it was made so long ago, he has enymost forgot it: and treaties oughtent to last for ever.—But this treaty with the Creeks in Alabama he did make, and he knows all about it; and he means to stand by it, and turn all the squatters off the land in Alabama, jest as they wanted him to do in Georgia? but he wouldn't. There is trouble enuf about it, I tell you; and you dont know nothing about it in York. But the Gineral is tickled to death about it; and as soon as he saw the Proclamation of the Governor of Alabama [illegible] never see a critur so spruce [illegible] the Gineral was.—Major, says [illegible] the eternal we shall have another [illegible] ation this Congress, ater all. You need'nt say much about it, says he, in the Message,—we'll keep that for a proclamation. Well, says I Gineral, you are a master hand at gittin into trouble. But, says he Major, aint I a master one in gittin out of one, says he?

"We 've got an old trunk up chamber, full of troubles—old Laws, and Treaties, and Contracts, and State Claims; and whenever we want any powder, all we've got to do is to open that, and snook among old papers, and get up a row in no time. The Gineral likes this a lectle better than I do; for the most of the labor falls on me; and the only way I can git rid of it, is to make our folks down stairs do it, if I see it gives any of em a boost with his party—for I dont care no'hin about any thing here but the Gineral; and if I can git him through this Congress, its pretty much all I care about, and he too; for arter that I'm goi[illegible] to the Hermitage, for I expe[illegible] there wont be much mo[illegible] than our beards and shoe str[illegible]

[illegible] friend
J. DOWNING, Major.
[illegible]ngville Militia, 2d Brigade.

WESTERN [illegible]LINIAN

SALISBURY,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1833.

☞ For the information of our subscribers we shall hereafter give abstracts of the marine intelligence of Wilmington and Fayetteville.—The arrivals at both places, up to the latest dates, will be found under the proper head.

STATE AFFAIRS.

On Monday the 18th instant, the Legislature of this State commenced its Annual Session. For an account of the proceedings of the two Houses, we refer our readers to the subjoined extract from the Raleigh Register.

There was a host of candidates for the places of Engrossing Clerks. On the first balloting, two of the old Clerks, namely, Daniel Coleman of Cabarrus, and John W. Covington of Richmond County, were elected. On the second balloting, William Hall, of Anson, received 90 votes, and Thomas J. Word, of Surry, received 70—scattering, 20.

It appeared, by the statement of the Clerks that 180 votes had been given, but the Balloting Committee counted out only 179. This produced some difficulty, as according to the first statement, Mr. Hall wanted one vote to give him a majority. The two Houses adjourned without deciding what to do, but it is probable another balloting will take place.

On Tuesday, Governor Swain transmitted to both Houses the Annual Message, a copy of which we are pleased in being enabled to lay before our readers this week.

We have had leisure to give this document but a very cursory reading, and must necessarily defer any remarks which a more attentive consideration of it may hereafter suggest; but we cannot, at present, withhold an expression of surprise that, among the many important topics comprised in the Message, his Excellency found no room for one which is considered, by a large portion of the State, paramount to every other. We allude to the subject of amending the Constitution.

We had placed Governor Swain high on the list of those who are in favor of Reform, and had calculated that his acknowledged popularity and influence would bring an accession of strength to the great cause, which would almost insure its success; but we fear our hopes were delusive. He has not even hinted at the subject which has been wont to call forth his eloquence in another station, and we must either infer that he has changed his opinions in regard to its importance, or that he has *other good reasons* for his unexpected reserve.

He may intend to make the defects of the present Constitution, and the expediency of amending it, the exclusive subject of a supplementary message: it appears to us, however, that the subject was full as worthy of a place in the *annual* message, as some others for which it has been excluded.

But we shall forbear making any farther remarks until we hear more in relation to his Excellency's mysterious silence on a subject of such vital interest to the State.

We observe, by notices inserted in those papers which are published in places in the interior of this State and South Carolina in which United States Branch Banks exist, that orders have been received from the Mother Bank, in Philadelphia, to discount bills hereafter for ½ per cent. in addition to interest. The Cape Fear Branch has put them down to ½ per cent.

THE METEORIC PHENOMENON.

We learn from the papers received at our office, that the electrical phenomena seen in this vicinity on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, extended over a large section of our country: they were observed at Lynchburg Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, Augusta, Raleigh, from which we have had accounts

We comply with a wish expressed by some of our friends, in giving such an explanation of these phenomena, as the researches of scientific men enable us to offer. Previously to doing this, however, we will briefly describe the phenomena themselves—phenomena of very frequent occurrence from time immemorial, and presenting, on the morning of the 13th, nothing unusual, except in their frequency and splendor. In the early part of the night, the atmosphere was uncommonly lustrous, and even glittering—a state doubtless occasioned by the large quantities of electricity contained in it. The writer, who was in the open air during the whole night, saw a few *shooting stars*, as they are called, before midnight; about this time, or shortly afterwards, they were noticeably frequent, and gradually increased in number and brilliancy till 4 o'clock. The display then was in the highest degree magnificent and imposing, and continued without diminution till the dawn of day—every region of the atmosphere the while presenting the sublime spectacle of a shower of fire. The meteors varied greatly in degree, some being merely an opaquely luminous line, while others resembled a rushing ball of liquid fire, with a splendid train or tail, bathing the surrounding objects in a flood of most gorgeous but mellow light. The light of these meteors was not an instantaneous flash in a zig-zag line like a fork of the lightning of a thunder storm, but their brightness frequently remained an appreciable space of time, in some instances several seconds, the flaming hue of their path quickly fading into a white luminous [illegible] which in one instance was visible at least [illegible]ty minutes. In their course, which varied [illegible]gth from a few to as many as sixty degrees, they pursued nearly a straight or regular curved line, mostly descending, but never [illegible] nor even as low as the edge of the horizon. Their motion was, in great probability, [illegible]y horizontal, and their descent more apparent than real—a fact of very easy explanation if we reflect on the vaulted appearance of the sky. The height of the meteors above the earth's surface was unquestionably limited to a few miles, to the highest region occupied by clouds; so that the same meteors were not seen in remote places.

We have made these assertions with great confidence, previously to attempting any proof or even explanation of them; for the inquiries of the patient and scientific ob[illegible] not been so fruitless and so [illegible] our journals would lead us [illegible] the present time, though so [illegible] and appearances of meteors [illegible] ty, yet their origin and electrical nature, and the explanation of their principal phenomena, are certainly, though probably not generally, known. If any one find the following brief explanation unsatisfactory, we beg him to consider that our limits do not admit fulness, and that the same views would be made more clear in the hands of an abler expositor.

Our earth's atmosphere has always been exhibiting various electrical phenomena, which, being not at all understood until the lucky suggestion of Otto de Guericke was proved by our illustrious Franklin, served mainly to alarm the ignorant and puzzle the more learned and speculative. Since the discovery by Franklin, of the identity of lightning and artificial electricity, the investigation of these phenomena has been prosecuted with great ardor and success. Electricity exhibits itself in the heavens under a considerable variety of forms. We have the aurora borealis and australis; broad luminous pillars, sometimes forming a belt that spans the vaulted sky; flashing or undulating sheets of light; a glittering atmosphere; darting meteors; and the more common and infinitely more awful thunder storm. The electrical display of the morning of the 13th, is not the only one of its kind recorded: the description of one observed in Richmond, Va., in April 1803, would almost exactly answer for that we have recently witnessed. By comparing the phenomena of meteors with those of lightning and of artificial electricity, we shall arrive at a clear explanation of the former. The researches of De Saussure, Erman, and Volta, and particularly the observations of Pouillet, have demonstrated that the large quantities of electricity which the air is known to contain, are chiefly derived from vegetation and the evaporation of water holding in solution any impurity or foreign substance. The gases, in their separation and recomposition, furnish electricity—the combustible gases disengage negative, while oxygen supplies positive, electricity.—These two electricities are carried upwards in vapors; and thus they occupy different strata. In a thunder-storm, the various quantities of positive electricity are collected in one cloud, and of negative in another. A flash of lightning, which is the passage of different electricities from cloud to cloud, or between a cloud and the earth, restores the neutral state of these bodies. The imperfect conducting power of clouds accounts for the repetition of the discharges. The electrical balance or neutral state during certain seasons is commonly restored by a continual transfer (if I may so speak) of the electricities of the different strata thro'out every part of the atmosphere—a fact that explains the brilliant glittering skies of winter and cold climates. And now let us advert to two experiments in artificial electricity. The most powerful machines and batteries can make a spark pass a distance of thirty-six inches, either through the air or a vacuum. This spark, as we ourselves have witnessed, imitates the zig-zag of lightning. If the two parts of the apparatus be connected by an imperfect conductor, and the electrical machine be put in operation, the imperfect conductor, while transmitting the electrical fluid, will in the dark be brilliantly luminous. In the shooting-star, or meteor, we have a similar arrangement; there are different strata of the atmosphere in different electrical states—the intervening portion of air charged with vapor is a moveable elastic medium, and an imperfect conductor: along this conductor the electricity rushes, to restore the neutral state of the different strata, and the meteoric phenomena are produced. In the lightning of a thunder storm, electricity in large quantities passes instantaneously without any conductor, accompanied with the explosion of thunder. In the case of the meteor, the motion of the electricity is consecutive, appreciable, along a moveable conducting medium, and noiseless, or at most producing only a slight hissing sound. To these two sets of phenomena we have an exact analogy, in the passage of artificial electricity by a spark, with its snap of miniature thunder, and the noiseless motion of the same agent along an imperfect conductor. The main difference, then, between a flash of lightning and the darting of a meteor, is the absence or presence of a conducting medium. The imperfect conductibility of the air retains a portion of the electricity for a short time, and thus gives rise to the luminous trace of the meteor. The undulation of the surrounding air gives to this luminous line the curved or irregular form so frequently observed. A. S.

We have received a No. of a new periodical publication lately commenced in Richmond, Va. under the title of "The Farmers' Register."—It is owned and edited by Edmund Ruffin, Esq. a gentleman who possesses literary talents of the highest order, which, combined with a full and practical knowledge of all the various departments of Agriculture, and his being withal an enlightened political economist of the most approved Southern school, cannot fail to present itself as a work eminently worthy the patronage of our country friends. It is published monthly, in numbers of 64 large octavo pages, and is furnished to subscribers at $5 per ann. in advance. Its mechanical execution is truly elegant. The Editor is Postmaster at Garysville, Prince George County, Va., to whom all orders for the paper should be addressed.

We take this occasion to notice a publication which is regularly issued from the press in the City of New York, entitled "The Mechanic's Magazine, and Register of Inventions and Improvements." It is conducted under the editorial supervision of its proprietor, D. K. Minor, Esq., a gentleman favorably known to the public as a scientific and literary writer; and we take pleasure in bespeaking for it the attention of those whose interests it proposes immediately to discuss, as well as all who have leisure to devote to reading such matter as is presented in it. It is published monthly, at $3 per ann. in advance. We annex the contents of the No. for October:

"Travelling by steam on common roads, with an engraving; On the power of the wind; 6th annual fair of the American Institute of New York, October 16th to 19th, with an engraving; The Philosopher nonplused; Mr Rutter's grand discovery; M. Guesney's new system of philosophy; Minerals in vegetables; On the production of manuscript books, and the occupation of the Monks in former times; The Lancasterian System in Greece; Decision of character; Anecdote of Benjamin Franklin; History of Astronomy, its various systems, continued, with engravings; The Anglo-Chinese kalendar for the year of the Christian era 1833; Silk manufacture; New motive power; Architecture; Mechanical invention; Ingenuity of the spider, with an engraving; Columbus and the egg; Cryptography; History of chemistry, continued, with engravings; Invalid bed, with an engraving; Apparatus for setting in motion, stopping, or reversing the steam-engine, with engravings; Application of steam; Mr. Hancock's steam omnibus; To revive gilt frames; Steamboats with paddles in the stern, with an engraving; Undulating railway; Draining, with engravings; Culture of silk; Patent radiator, or globe stove; Necessity and invention; Method of pressing oil in Confu; Wonders of the microscope, with engravings; Meteorological Record; Steamboat safety apparatus, with engravings; Curious clock; Improved railway; Address of J. P. Kennedy, delivered before the American Institute of New York."

☞ We have been compelled to omit several articles prepared for this week's paper, in order to make room for the Governor's Message to the Legislature. Among them is an original Tale: they will all be attended to in our next No.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

From the Raleigh Register of Tuesday.

Both branches of the Gen[illegible]l Assembly of North Carolina convened in this City yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to organize, by the choice of Officers; the Members having previously produced their credentials and taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

IN THE SENATE,

Wm. D. Mosely, Esq., of Lenoir County, was re elected Speaker, without opposition.

Genl. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes County, was chosen Principal Clerk, and Genl. William J. Cowan, of Bladen County, Clerk-Assistant—both without opposition.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

On the first balloting, W. J. Alexander, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, was chosen Speaker. The vote was as follows:

W. J. Alexander,	-	67
James Wyche, of Granville,		33
Scattering votes,	-	22

Chs. Manly, of Raleigh, was re-elected Principal Clerk, and Edm. B. Freeman, of Halifax, Assistant Clerk, without opposition.

The old Door Keepers, in each House, were re-elected.

Both Speakers, on taking their Chairs, returned acknowledgments for the honor conferred in pertinent addresses.

After organizing, and notifying the Governor thereof, both Houses adjourned till ten o'clock this day, the greater part of which will probably be consumed in the election of three Engrossing Clerks.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENELEMEN:

The most striking characteristic of our republican system of government, is the periodical assemblage of the representatives of the people, clothed with the power, and charged with the interests of their constituents. Experience has shown that the best security for the preservation of our rights, is to be found in a deliberative body, selected by the people from among themselves, and returning at short intervals to the bosom of the community to participate in the blessings derived from wise, or the evils flowing from indiscreet legislation. It is apparent that no form of government can be devised, which will afford a guarantee that the common welfare will be promoted, and the public liberty preserved in the hands of incompetent or faithless agents, and that in proportion to the importance of the trust assumed, should be the zeal, fidelity and diligence, with which we enter upon the discharge of our duties.

I trust that I entertain a proper sense of the high responsibility which rests upon the executive department, and cherish the disposition to co-operate with you in a hearty endeavor to accomplish every object which may be necessary to secure the ends for which our Government was established. It is to be recollected, however, that the Constitution, for wise purposes, has confided to you the whole power of legislation. The Executive can neither control nor check your proceedings, and even the privilege of advising you upon the subject of your deliberations, seems to be derived rather from custom, sanctioned by its apparent propriety, than from any express constitutional provision. I approach the discussion, nevertheless, of the important subjects which demand your attention, with a frankness, inspired by the conviction, that the high privilege with which you are invested, will but render you the more anxious for its proper exercise, and the more disposed to listen with attention to suggestions emanating from a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

A recurrence to our past legislation will shew us, that although our predecessors have transmitted to us unimpaired the great charter of our rights, and were anxiously disposed to advance the improvement of the State, by providing facilities for trade, increasing our agricultural productions, diffusing the advantages of education, and adapting our laws to the improved condition of society, little has been done for the furtherance of either of these wise purposes, in comparison with what is in our power to effect, and with that which the excited hopes and expectations of the community demand.

It is certainly not claiming too much for N. Carolina, when we assert that no State in the Union, has from the earliest period of her history, exhibited a more ardent devotion to liberty, or ready obedience to the laws. I regret that the conviction is forced upon me, that her early love of freedom, and immense sacrifices for its attainment and preservation, have not met with the comparative consideration and reward to which they were so justly entitled. This result has been owing, in some degree, to natural causes, but quite as much to the great pertinacity with which the claims of other members of the confederacy have been pressed upon the attention of the General Government. I shall not, at present, pursue this discussion, though I may take occasion to call your attention to the subject in the progress of the session. The settlement of our revolutionary claims, of our claims for expenditures during the late war with Great Britain, the policy pursued by our sister States with respect to the Cherokee Indians, the tendency of which has been to drive them from their borders, and fasten them upon our soil, will require a more minute examination than is consistent with the character of this paper. But if we have received comparatively few advantages of the nature to which I have alluded, I fear it is no less true, that the State Government, has been too inattentive to all that concerns the character and interest of the commonwealth.

The apathy which has pervaded the legislation of half a century, is most strikingly exhibited by the fact, that the mere expenses of the General Assembly have ordinarily exceeded the aggregate expenditures of all the other departments of the Government, united to the appropriations which have been made for the purposes of Internal Improvement. That Government cannot be wisely administered, where those who direct the expenditure of the Public treasure, receive more for this service than the amount of their disbursements. Let me not be regarded as insisting that the Legislature is sustained at an expense disproportioned to its importance, but as suggesting a doubt whether its legitimate functions have been performed. I advert to the circumstance principally to enable me to urge upon you more forcibly, the propriety of entering upon a system of legislation required by the wants of your constituents, commensurate with their resources, and worthy the confidence which they repose in your ability to administer their public affairs.

The excitement which seems to pervade every section of the State, upon the subject of Internal Improvements, has no doubt attracted your attention and engaged your reflection. The opinion seems to be general, that the adoption of a more liberal system is essential to the future prosperity of the State; and that this cannot be effected by individual exertion, unaided by contributions from the Public Treasury. The Report of the Board for Internal Improvements, will be transmitted to you in a few days, and will afford all the information which that body have been able to obtain, with regard to our several road and navigation companies. It affords me pleasure to state, that these details will be calculated to correct much apprehension, and remove some prejudices with respect to the attempts heretofore made to improve our internal condition. The situation of some of the corporations is much more prosperous than many intelligent individuals had supposed. That there were instances of mismanagement, and that a portion of the public funds has been expended without producing any substantial good, cannot be controverted. But the actual public loss, will be found to be much less than is generally conjectured. When it is recollected, that at the commencement of our operations in 1818 and 1819, we were entirely inexperienced, and found it impossible to obtain the aid of a skilful Engineer to direct our efforts, that several works were commenced simultaneously, and that the improvement, instead of beginning at the mouths, was commenced at the sources, of the rivers, the aggregate loss sustained is the subject neither of great surprise or serious discouragement. The information we have acquired, if it does not compensate us for the expenditure incurred in obtaining it, will not prove without value. The introduction of the Rail Road system, is the commencement of a new era in the annals of Physical improvement. The cost of any given work can be ascertained with so much correctness, before its construction is attempted, that prudent men will be able to compare its probable value, with the proposed expenditure, and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, with respect to the propriety of engaging in the enterprize.

In addition to the information which will be afforded by the Report alluded to, with respect to the condition of the public works, the opinions of the Board will, in obedience to the Act of Assembly creating the corporation, be presented on the most important subjects connected with the Internal Improvement of the State. Whether the condition of our country is susceptible of the improvements recommended?—whether a fund shall be created proportioned to the magnitude and importance of the enterprize to be accomplished?— whether the Public treasure shall be exclusively employed, or adequate aid extended to incorporated companies? are enquiries which have received the anxious consideration of the Board, and will be submitted for your determination. My own opinion is, that the great channels of inter-communication, in which the whole community, is interested and which, for that reason, will not probably attract, and are least likely to be effected by individual enterprize—demand the exclusive attention and patronage of the government. With respect to improvements of a local character, I think the safest, and perhaps the wisest course for the Legislature to pursue will be, to incorporate companies in every section of the State where they may be necessary; and to subscribe for a uniform portion of Stock in each—on the condition that no part of the public subscription shall be demanded until the private Stockholders shall have paid, or secured the payment of their subscriptions. Individuals will rarely be found anxious to engage in a chimerical scheme; and no more satisfactory evidence of the practicability and usefulness of any work, need be required, than the fact that those who recommend it to public patronage, are willing to test the correctness of their opinions by trusting their own capital to the same hazard. We know, too, that individuals ordinarily expend their own resources with more prudence and forecast than those who have the management of an exclusively public fund. If it shall be considered advisable that the public shall ultimately own any particular work of this character, it may be made a condition, in the charter, that the State may at any time resume the franchise, upon the payment of a stipulated sum to the stockholders.

The Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, which will be submitted to your consideration at an early day, will shew the result, so far as it has been tried, of the only attempt we have yet made to establish "schools for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public as may enable them to instruct at low prices." The aggregate amount of the fund is at present too small, to justify our entering upon any general system of education. Indeed, were this fund much larger, it may well be doubted whether the period has yet arrived when it can be judiciously expended, for the promotion of the wise and benevolent purposes contemplated by the founders of our government. The sparseness of our population presents great, perhaps, insuperable difficulties. When, as the result of a wise and liberal system of legislation, the inlets upon our coast shall receive the improvement of which they are susceptible when our great natural highways, the rivers connected with them, shall assume that condition, in which Providence designs they shall be placed by our hands, when these channels of communication shall be intersected by Rail Roads and Canals; and as the natural consequence of this state of things, agriculture shall receive her appropriate reward, we will have laid the foundation of a school system, as extensive as our limits, and as enduring as our prosperity. A few individuals will not have been selected and cherished as the peculiar object of public patronage; but the general character of the country will be elevated, and thousands now too poor to afford the blessings of education to their children, will find this, though the most important, but one of many advantages incident to an improved condition of life. Extended commercial facilities will stimulate to agricultural exertion; increased production afford the means of education; and the diffusion of knowledge operate as the most certain preventive of crime. A more liberal scheme would be better suited to the condition of

ther and richer communities, and I trust the day is not very distant when it will be so to ours.

From the phraseology of the act establishing the Literary Fund, doubts are entertained whether the intention of the Legislature was to transfer to that corporation, the proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands, or the lands themselves. Acting upon the latter impression, the Directors have prepared a plan, by which it is proposed to drain and bring into market, a particular tract of country, and thus test by experiment, the propriety of entering upon a general system of improvement. This plan will accompany the Report before alluded to, and the importance of the subject, will ensure for it a favorable consideration.

This region of marshes is represented by the engineers who have explored it, as spreading over a surface of two millions and a half of acres, three fifths of which is the exclusive property of the State.—Some of the most intelligent, enterprizing and well governed members of the Confederacy, have their little republics confined by narrower limits. It constitutes a twentieth of our own soil in extent, and perhaps an eighth in fertility. It is not only without productive value in its present condition, but is probably more than all other causes, the source of disease, rendering life uncomfortable and insecure; and thus blighting the prosperity of the fairest portion of the State. I believe that no doubts exist among those acquainted with the subject, of the practicability of reclaiming these pestilential wastes, and rendering them abodes of plenty and comparative healthfulness. The effect of all our previous legislation, has been to lock them up from individual appropriation, without making any effort to improve them.

In compliance with the provisions of the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to establish the Bank of N. Carolina, books of subscription were opened at the several places, and at the periods designated by the third section of the Charter. The result is known to you, and is strong evidence, that individual subscriptions of stock cannot be obtained to any banking institution in this State, the direction of which cannot be controlled by the stockholders. Thus this subject, which occupied so much time at the last Session, returns upon you with renewed and increased claims to your attention. The regulation of the currency of the country, is at all times a delicate and difficult subject of legislation, but is at present peculiary so. The dividends which have been declared during the present year, of the capital stock of the State Bank and Bank of Newbern, amount to nearly one third of the entire banking capital of the State. The objections which exist to the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, have had the effect, it is understood, to induce a portion of the stockholders to seek investments for their money in other sections of the Union. A great diminution of the circulating medium, has of course taken place. In addition to this, it is now regarded as at least probable, that the Bank of the United States will not be re chartered. It will require the exercise of all your wisdom and prudence, to preserve the community from the evils which these combined causes threaten to produce.

Whether the original establishment of banking institutions in this State, was the result of wise legislation, is matter rather of curious speculation, than useful enquiry. The currency of the country, is now and must continue to be a paper currency; and the only alternative presented, is the choice between bills entitled by our own citizens within our own limits, and subject to our laws; or by the citizens of other States, entirely exempt from our influence and control. As Banks are indispensable, all will prefer a domestic to a foreign institution. The important question to be determined is, what shall be the character of the corporation. Shall a Bank be created, founded upon public funds, and governed by public officers, with a capital sufficiently large to supply a circulating medium commensurate with the wants of the community?—or shall several Banks be chartered, in which the State may subscribe such portion of the stock as she chooses, the government and direction being confined to the individual stockholders?

I shall submit my views upon this subject with great deference to the opinions of those more conversant with it. I have had no experience in the management of monied corporations, and except upon an occasion when some investigation of the constitutionality and expediency of a Bank of the State became a public duty, such enquiries have rarely attracted my attention. At that time, I entertained doubts with regard to both, and my subsequent reflections have had no tendency to remove them. I doubt the constitutional right to establish such an institution, because it seems to me that its issues, though termed Bank notes, are substantially bills of credit. I forbear entering into the discussion of this proposition, and will state very briefly some few of the objections which suggest themselves to the expediency of the measure. Of the power of the General Government to establish a Bank of this character, perhaps no scruples need be entertained. The ability of the nation to maintain such an institution, is vastly greater than ours; yet the experiment has never been tried, and at the present period receives encouragement from no class of politicians. If successfully managed, as it might be for a time, I think there is too much danger, that it would ultimately connect itself with the politics of the country, and have a tendency to corrupt the people and their representatives. Finally, if, contrary to all experience, individuals should be found, who having no interest of their own to sharpen vigilance, should yet bring to the management of such a corporation the requisite attention, skill and integrity, it may then be prudent to enquire whether a general state of indebtedness on the part of the governed to the government can be free from the dangers here, that have attended it elsewhere? If it be a blessing incident to a public debt, that the creditor has a direct pecuniary interest in the maintenance of the Government, does not the converse of the proposition follow that when the Government is the creditor, the debtor has a direct pecuniary interest inducing the destruction of the Government? Why are the public lands sold for cash rather than on a credit? The experience acquired at our Public Treasury upon this subject is entitled to consideration. The head of that department, has not always found it an easy matter to reduce into possession the few debts which have at various times been due to the State from her citizens. Success has more rarely attended his efforts in such cases, and when successful, it has been after longer intervals than ordinarily characterize the transactions of individuals. Would it be otherwise if the debts really due to the State were nominally due to a Bank?

The great error, I apprehend, which prevails on this subject, is that we are disposed to establish a Bank, rather as an expedient to relieve us from taxation, than with a view to the great object to be attained by such an institution, a sound circulating medium. In the management of public as of private affairs, we are sometimes tempted to neglect that system of policy which finds its appropriate reward in patient industry, and hope to secure prosperity by some scheme of speculation which is the most alluring when the least understood. We forget that the Public Treasury must at last be replenished from the pockets of the community; and that *the indirect* is frequently the most unequal and oppressive species of contribution. Bank stock is certainly a legitimate subject of revenue; but the stockholder should pay for the privileges conferred upon him, just so much as he receives over a fair rate per cent. on his investment, in the ordinary course of dealing, and no more. A greater exaction has a tendency, either to impede the operations of the Bank, or give rise to the opposite evil, excessive issues. In the former case, a scarcity of circulating medium is produced; in the latter, the community for the use of a depreciated currency pay an indirect tax, greatly larger in amount than the actual revenue flowing into the Treasury. It is impossible to ascertain with precision the amount of losses sustained, since the establishment of the existing Banks, by the depreciation of their notes. I think, however that an attentive examination will satisfy every one, that it must exceed the entire revenue, which has been derived from all these institutions.

I venture therefore to recommend the establishment of Banks at such places as the business of the country may require, the aggregate amount of capital not to exceed three millions of dollars, and the direction to be confided to the individual stockholders. The dividends never to exceed such rate per cent. as may be regarded a fair equivalent for the use and hazard of the investment. The average amount of public monies on deposit, to be considered as capital stock, and the Public Treasurer to be entitled to dividends accordingly.

Among tho various subjects which will come before you, the revision of the whole body of our public statute laws may be mentioned, as deeply interesting to the community. The earlier statute in force in this State, was enacted in the year 1235, in the reign of Henry the third. Our Revised Code, as it is termed, commences with the provincial laws passed by the General Assembly which sat at Little River in 1715, omitting the entire legislation of the mother country with regard to this State during a period of four hundred and ninety years, and embracing more than a hundred entire statutes or parts of statutes. Of these many relate to the criminal law of the country, several create capital felonies, or punish capitally offences that were previously subject to a milder penalty; and yet, it is believed that complete copies of these enactments are not to be found in half a dozen libraries in the State. A part of those in force and many not in force, were published in Newbern, thirty years since, but the work did not equal public expectation, and is now out of print. The lives, the liberty and property of our citizens, are thus subject to the enactments of a government widely dissimilar from ours, which few have read, or had it in their power to read. The legislation of nearly five centuries is a sealed book to the great body of the community, and in some degree even to the profession whose interest and duty render the study of the Law the business of life. It is but a short time since the question whether a statute regulating the trial of an individual for a capital felony, was in force in this State, became the subject of solemn argument before the Supreme Court, and called forth directly opposite opinions from the Judges. The truth is, that not only the source but the very existence of our statute Law, is, as remarked by an elegant writer, with regard to the common Law, "as undiscoverable as the sources of the Nile." In such a state of things, the expounder of the Law alone is safe. The Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government cease to be co-ordinate with the Judiciary, since the latter has not only the right to construe the whole body of legislation, but the privilege of declaring the existence within this State of any portion of the immense mass of British Statutes enacted anterior to the period at which we began to legislate for ourselves. I intend no disrespect to the Judiciary—the difficulty does not arise from a disposition on their part to encroach upon the other departments of the Government; but from an omission of the Legislature to perform its own functions. The task of revising and expense of publishing this Code, would be of little moment in comparison with its importance. The laws and journals of a single session are much more voluminous than such a work would be if properly executed.

A judicious legal reform should, however, extend to all the subsequent enactments by which we are governed. Competent judges entertain the opinion that the bulk of our statute book might be lessened at least one third, by a repeal of statutes which are in effect obsolete, and others, the object of which has been attained by subsequent enactments. The whole of the legislation from 1715 to 1777, with the exception of the Statutes of Limitation, the Registry Acts, and a few others, might with propriety be expunged from our Code, as surplusage. Many subsequent Acts, and some of them connected with the criminal law, should share a similar fate. It is a capital felony, for instance, to counterfeit the notes of the Bank of North America, which have no circulation within this State—Various laws encumber the pages of the revisal, providing for the punishment of counterfeiting our revolutionary bills of credit, the necessity for which ceased years since with the existence of the bills themselves. An antiquary would at present be much more disposed to trace out their similitude than a counterfeiter.

Is it not strange, that our Revisal should exhibit to the citizen, various enactments to punish offences which cannot be committed, and conceal from his view innumerable penalties attached to actions which he does not know to be wrong? It is submitted to your wisdom to determine whether a legal system so perplexed, intricate and uncertain, is suited to the genius of our institutions, and the character of our citizens.

The Public Treasurer, in his last annual Report, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that for several years past the disbursements at the Treasury had exceeded the revenue, and suggested that a revision of the laws regulating the assessment of lands, would probably have the effect of supplying the deficiency.—By the law as it now stands, the tax paid upon real estate, depends quite as much upon the integrity of the citizen as the value of his property, the greatest burthen is of course imposed upon the most meritorious portion of the community, and the State is deprived of one third of the revenue which should accrue from this source. It seems to me that the whole series of legislation upon the subject of revenue, requires revision and amendment. There is perhaps no tax which can be devised less equal in its operation, than a poll tax, and none more so than an income tax.—By our system more than a third of our entire revenue is derived from the former, while no supplies are drawn from the latter source. Real estate contributes to the support of the Government, an amount nearly equal to the poll tax, while a comparatively small sum is levied upon every other species of property, and none upon monied capital.

If we examine another branch of the system, the inequality is still more glaring. Three fourths of the taxes paid by the people of this State, are imposed by the County Courts, and so far as my information extends, the burthen is sustained exclusively by the polls and by real estate. Why should this radical difference exist between the system of State and county taxation? Under the former the capitation levy is the same in amount with that paid by the three hundred dollars value in land; under the latter a different rule exists in practice in almost every county. The result is that nothing like equality or uniformity can be said to prevail in the arrangement of our fiscal concerns.

It is a fundamental principle of the Government "that the people ought not to be taxed without the consent of themselves or their representatives in General Assembly freely given." A proper regard for this Article of the Declaration of Rights may prompt the enquiry, whether the virtual surrender by the Legislature, to the Justices of the County Courts, of three fourths of the power to lay taxes, is in exact accordance with the spirit of the provision. I call your attention to this subject, with less hesitation, because we can entertain no hope of success in any attempt to improve the condition of the country, without a substantial change of the policy hitherto pursued. The burthen of taxation should be equalized, its range must be enlarged, and the aggregate amount increased, if we expect to sustain the character and credit of the State, in the promotion of any liberal enterprize.

I beg leave to recommend to your consideration the accompanying correspondence of James Wyche Esquire, superintendent of Public Works, with this Department, relative to the duties and compensation of that officer. It will be perceived, that further legislation is necessary to secure the services of any individual competent to the correct discharge of that important trust.

In compliance with the Resolution passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, I have purchased, and transmitted to the Executive Department of each State and Territory in the Union, a copy of MacRae's Map of this State. I cannot permit myself to allude to this subject, without venturing to suggest, that if a copy were procured at the public expense, and forwarded to each of the Clerks of our Superior Courts, to be placed in their respective court-houses, it might have a tendency to diffuse more generally among our citizens correct knowledge of the geography of our State, and discharge in some degree the obligation which the community is under to the enterprizing publisher.

I transmit in file marked A, the Ordinance and Report of the Convention of S. Carolina;—Resolutions of the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, N. Jersey, Delaware, New York, Mississippi, Indiana, and Illinois, approving the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and reprobating the proceedings of the people of South Carolina;—from Connecticut and Maryland, approving the Proclamation and the Tariff, and disapproving the doctrine of Nullification;—from Alabama, disapproving the Tariff and reprobating Nullification;—from New Hampshire, approving the Proclamation, and commending the exercise of the Veto;—and from Virginia, recommending to the people of South Carolina to rescind their Ordinance, and to Congress to modify the Tariff Laws. The file marked B., contains Resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, recommending the call of a Convention to determine questions of disputed power between the States and the General Government; and Resolutions from Massachusetts, Delaware, Ohio and Mississippi, dissenting from the proposition. In the file marked C., will be found Resolutions of the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Delaware and Illinois, recommending the passage of a Law by Congress for the more perfect and uniform organization of the Militia;—from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, requesting the Governors of the several States to recommend to their respective Legislatures, the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to ensure a speedy and entire abolition of Lotteries; and from New Hampshire, Resolutions proposing an exchange of Law Reports. These papers will doubtless receive the respectful consideration to which they are entitled, by the importance of the principles discussed, and the high sources from which they emanate.

My Private Secretary will lay my Letter Book before you, together with such resignations of Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace as have been received since the adjournment of the last General Assembly.

The death of Chief Justice Henderson, the last of the three illustrious men who constituted the first Supreme Court held under the present system, has caused a vacancy in the high office which he filled for so many years with such distinguished ability, integrity and usefulness. The election of a successor, is among the many important duties which demand the attention of the Legislature at the present session.

In this annual Message, I have deemed it proper to direct your attention to the more important subjects of Legislation only. Various matters of less general interest, but which are nevertheless worthy of your consideration, will be communicated in due time.

In the remarks which I have deemed it my duty to submit to you, I have endeavored to unite that frankness which is of the essence of our free institutions, with the respect due to the immediate representatives of the people. If I have failed in either, I trust it will be attributed to no want of disposition to discharge with fidelity the obligations imposed upon me by the station I occupy. My opinions have been expressed with an earnestness inspired by a conviction of their correctness, unaccompanied, however, by any vanity that can be pained by the detection of their fallacy. I have no other ambition than to unite with you in the adoption of such measures as shall be best calculated to develope and improve our physical and intellectual resources, to promote the prosperity, and advance the character of the State.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
With high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
November 18th, 1833.

Dreadful Accident.—On the rail road between New York and Philadelphia, a few days since, the fore axletree of one of the cars broke, and the car next behind it was thrown from the rails instantly, and overturned. By this unfortunate occurrence, Mr. John C. Stedman, of Raleigh, a gentleman of great worth and amiability of character, was instantly killed. Several other persons were more or less injured, and one other gentleman, of Pennsylvania, has since died of wounds received at the same time. Mr. J. Q. Adams was in one of the cars, but received no hurt.

A Warning.—In the Federal Court, which recently held its session in Raleigh, James Butler, a former mail-carrier between this town and Fayetteville, was convicted of stealing a letter from the mail bag, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Bank Robbery.—The Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia was entered by false keys, on Sunday the 17th instant, and robbed of $4995 in specie.—Wise but sacrilegious rogues! A reward of $500 is offered for their apprehension.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Thomas Hampton, Esq., near Jonesville, Surry County, N. C., on the 13th inst. by the Rev. R. H. Parks, Mr. John S. Patterson, merchant of Jonesville, to Miss Sarah M. Blum, of Stokes County.

DIED,

In this Town, on Wednesday the 20th inst., *Thomas Esty*, infant son of Mr Samuel Lemly, aged about 8 months; and on Thursday the 21st after a lingering illness, Mrs. *Mary Horah*, at an advanced age.

SHIP NEWS

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON:

Up to Nov. 6. Brig Emeline, from N. York; Brig Damon, from ditto; Brig Massachusetts, from ditto; Brig Vermont, from ditto; Schooner Ann Smith, from ditto; Schooner Cairo, from Providence; Schooner Commerce, from Newport; Schooner Dime, from Boston; Schooner Pelican, from Philadelphia.

Nov. 6. Brig Helen, Watts, from New York.

Nov. 9. Brig Try, ——, from Philadelphia.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

Oct. 30. Boat William and Lucy, with goods for merchants in Fayetteville, and Lemley & Son, Cade & Craige, T. McNeely, and W. & P. Adams, of the interior.

Nov. 1. The Steamboat Messenger, with dry goods, hardware, and groceries, for merchants of Fayetteville, and Elliott, Brown, & Co., of the interior.

Nov. 1. Boat Lady of the Lake, with goods for merchants of Fayetteville, and Woodbury, Hubbard, & Co. of the interior.

Nov. 7. Boat Commerce, with goods, for merchants in Fayetteville, and Benton Utley, Smith & McNair, and Brown, Elliot, & Co., of the interior.

Nov. 4. Boat Enterprize, with goods for L. & C. E. Henderson, E. Hunt, Stockton & Hudgins, Finley & Bouchell, J. Clements & Co., S. Dowthit & Co., and B. Clemmons, all of the interior.

Nov. 11. Flat Flying-Fish, with merchandise, for merchants in Fayetteville, and J. Clements & Co., J. Brannock, and Reed & Brannock, of the interior.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Nov. 23, 1833.

Cotton, in seed	lb	2¼	a 2¾
clean,	"	10½	a 10¾
Coffee,	"	16	a 18
Sugar, brown,	"	12½	a 15
Loaf,	"	18	a 20
Bacon,	"	10	a
Nails,	"	8	a 10
Molasses,	gal.	60	a
Brandy, peach,	"	40	a 45
Do app	"	35	a 40
Feathers,	lb	30	a
Flour, (scarce)	bbl	$5,00	a
Wheat,	bush	80	a 1,00
Rye,	"	40	a
Oats,	"	20	a
Corn,	"	40	a 50
Salt,	"		1,25
Butter,	lb	10	a 12½
Tallow,	"	8	a 10
Tobacco,	"	8	a 20
Whiskey,	"	25	a 30
Flaxseed,	bush.	100	

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 19.

Peach brandy,	gal.		a 00
App do	"		a 40
Bacon,	lb		a 10
Beeswax,	"	18	a 00
Coffee,	"	13	a 16
Cotton,	"	12	a 13
Corn,	bush	70	a 75
Flaxseed,	"	$1.55	a 1,60
Flour, new	bbl	5,50	a 5,75
Feathers,	lb	35	a 38
Iron,	"	4	a 4½
Molasses,	gal	38	a 40
Nails, cut	lb	6½	a 6¾
Sugar, brown	"	11	a 11½
do lump	"	14½	a 17
do loaf	"	18	a
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	65	a 70
Wheat,	"	85	a 100
Whiskey,	gal	32	a 35
Tobacco, leaf	lb	3½	a 3¾
Wool,	"	20	a 21

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. Y. and Phila.,	¾ a 1	per ct.
Do. on Charleston,	¼ a ½	
South Carolina Notes,	1½	
Virginia Notes	2	

CHERAW, Nov. 5.

Bacon,	lb		12½
Butter,	"		20
Beeswax,	"		
Coffee, prime green	"		
do 2nd & 3d qualities	"		
Cotton, new	"	13	
Corn,	"	75	
Flaxseed, rough	bush	$1,00	
Flour, superfine	bbl	5,50	a
fine	"	5,00	a
	lb	10	a
	gal	40	a
Muscov. prime	lb	11½	a 12½
common	"	9	a 10
& lump	"	15	a 18
	bush	75	a
of 4 bushels,		3,00	a
		10	a 12
		90	a 1,00

[illegible], S. C. Nov. 12.

Cotton,	lb	12	a 12½
Corn,	bush	62½	a 75
Wheat,		$1 25	a 1 37
Flour, country,	bbl	7	a 8
Camden mills, sup.	"		a 9
Bacon,	lb	13	a 14
Whiskey,	gal	40	a 43
Brandy, app.	"	35	a 37
do peach	"	50	a 56

Twenty-five Dollars REWARD

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy called

Ki, or Squire,

TO me, in Salisbury, on or before the 20th of January next. The said boy is stout, black complected, and about 27 years old. He was bought of Wm. Haden, while in the woods. He formerly belonged to Richard Van Eaton. The above reward will be paid on delivery to me in Salisbury. JAMES R. HUIE, Jr.

November 25, 1833. 6t

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

399 ACRES OF *Unimproved Land,*

LYING on Little Creek, about 1 mile above Esquire Keller's Mill, adjoining the lands of Joseph Shivers, James Davis, and Thomas Morrow. Any person wishing to purchase, can see the land by applying to either of the before named gentlemen.

ELIZABETH BUTLER,
November 25 4t Iredell County.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who has had several years' experience in a counting houses both in Europe and one of the Northern cities in this country, and who considers himself a first-rate BOOK-KEEPER, would prefer to reside in one of the Southern States, and takes this method to bring the subject before the attention of the mercantile community. The most unexceptionable references as to capability, industry, and moral character, will be given. Enquire at the Western Carolinian Printing-Office.

November 25, 1833. tf

Medicine and Surgery.

DR. EDMUND R. GIBSON

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Concord and its vicinity that he has

Located himself in the Town of Concord,

For the purpose of practising in the

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

Medicine and Surgery.

HE may be found, at all times when not professionally engaged, at Mrs. Mahan's Tavern.

Concord, Nov. 18, 1833. 3t

TO PRINTERS.

THE PRESS upon which the Western Carolinian was printed previously to the enlargement of the sheet, IS FOR SALE. It is a wooden Press, of A. Ramage's manufacture, is a super-royal size, and executes work in a very approved style. If applied for soon, it will be sold very cheap.

ALSO FOR SALE, A

Variety of Printing Materials,

Sufficient to establish the business in an economical manner, and which, being partly worn, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. A catalogue of the articles will be given shortly.

November 11. tf

New Fall Goods,

ALL CHEAP!

CADE & CRAIGE

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL SUPPLY,

And would respectfully invite their Friends and Customers to

CALL AND EXAMINE.

There will be found a neat Assortment of

Fine and Low-Priced

CLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Plain Silk V[illegible],
Figured do.
Fine Marseilles do.
London colo'd do.
Buff and white Valencia do.
Fine Satin-faced do.

SILKS, viz.
Italian Lustring,
Pan de fil
Satin lace Levantine,
Gros de Berlin,
Sarcenet,
Silk Velvet,
Colored Florence.

—ALSO—

Flannels, Fattinetts, Padding, Circassians
Bombazettes, Irish Linen (fine,)
New-style Calicoes, Dark Ginghams
Silk Velvet Belts, (a good assortment)
Fancy Ribbons of all sorts
Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves
do. do. do. Assorted Hosiery
Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Sewing Silk
Pins, Needles, Beads, Tapes, Suspenders
Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes
Brasilian and Mock Combs of every description
Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil
Fancy Soap, Snuff Boxes, Buttons of all kinds

DOMESTICS: Bleached and unbleached Sheetings, blue and fancy col'd Plaids, Apron & Furniture Checks, Ticking, White and colored Fustians, etc. etc. etc.

Hardware and Cutlery,

—VIZ:—

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives
Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers
Smutters, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files
Handsaws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Tea Trays
Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors
Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Spectacles
Silver Spectacles, Screws, Awls and Awl Blades
Pincers, Hammers, Hinges of all kinds
Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills
Axes, Axes, Collins's superior ditto
Trace and Plow Chains, Halter ditto
Castings, etc. etc. etc.

Shoes. Shoes.

A good Assortment of all qualities of SHOES, comprising,

Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes; Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, etc. etc. etc.

Also—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal Skin, and Morocco Shoes.

Hats and Bonnets,

as follows:

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices
Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth, and Seal Skin Caps
Fancy Braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto
Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto
Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunstables
Leghorns cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, & Queensware,

Comprizing a good Assortment.

Groceries, and Other Articles,

—SUCH AS—

Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea
Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot
Bar Lead, Copal and Black Varnish
Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown
Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Putty
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor
Encyclopedia, Wool and Cotton Cards,
Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1833. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Goss, Sen'r, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Public Sale.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder, at the late dwelling house of Frederick Goss, Sen'r. deceased, commencing

On Thursday the 11th of Dec. next,

All the Estate of said decedent, which is not otherwise disposed of by his will, consisting of:

About 1500 Acres of Land,
which will be sold in different tracts;
Eleven Negroes;
Farming Utensils;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
Two Road Wagons;
One Riding Carriage;
Two Setts of Blacksmiths' Tools;
One Share in the Gold-Mine on the Conrad Hill;

With a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms &c. will be made known at the time of sale.

FELIX HOOVER, } Executors.
JOHN GOSS, }

November 18, 1833. 3t

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up near my plantation in Davidson County, North Carolina,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

About six years old, and fifteen hands high. He was brought into this neighborhood by a negro man who says that he belongs to Mr. Welfork, on the Chatthoche River.

☞ The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. PHILIP SAWYER.

November 18, 1833. tf

POETRY.

From the 'Gospel Melodies,' by the Rev'd. Albert A. Muller, D. D.

THE GRIEF OF JUDAH.

"In Ramah was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning; Rachael weeping for her children, and would not be comforted."—[Matt. c. 2, v. 18.

Hush'd is the voice of Judah's mirth,
And Judah's minstrels too are gone;
The harps that told Messiah's birth,
Are hung on Heaven's eternal throne.

Fled is the bright and shining throng
That swell'd on earth the welcome strain;
And lost in air the choral song,
That floated wild on David's plain.

For dark and sad is Bethlehem's fate,
Her valles gush with human blood;
Despair sits wild beside her gate,
And murder stalks in frantic mood.

At morn each mother's heart was light,
Her infant bloom'd upon her breast;
At eve 'twas pale, and wither'd quite,
And gone to its eternal rest.

And Rachel's burning tears are there—
Over the pale brow and faded wreath;
Where the clasp'd hand, with flowers yet fair,
Conceals the canker-worm of death.

Ween on, ye childless mothers, ween!
Your babes are hush'd in one cold grave;
In Jordan's stream their spirits sleep,
Their blood is mingled with the wave!

From the Token and Atlantic Souvenir for 1834

THE PEASANT CHILD.

Sweet daughter of content!
Some dreary years have past'd,
Since, fairest of the innocents,
I gazed upon thee last.
And still the thoughts of thee
Is like a beam of light
That glances on life's troubled sea,
When all around is night.

I know not where thou art,
Meek and confiding one!
I only know that from my heart
Thy image has not gone.
Thy looks of glad surprise,
Thy curls of flowing jet,
Thy smooth brow, and thy earnest eyes,
I never shall forget.

I will believe that time
Has pass'd and harm'd thee not,
That thine has been a fadeless prime,
A calm secluded lot;
That still thy brow is fair,
Thy heart serene and mild,
That thou art still unchanged by care—
A happy Peasant Child!

THE DEAD OF NEW ENGLAND.

New England's dead—New England's dead!
On every hill they lie;
On every field of strife made red
By bloody victory!
Each valley where the battle poured
Its red and awful tide,
Behold! the brave New England sword
With slaughter deeply dyed.
Their bones are on the Northern hill,
And on the Southern plain,
By brook and river, lake and rill,
And by the roaring main!

The land is holy where they fought,
And holy where they fell;
For by their deeds that land was bought,
The land they loved so well!
Then glory to that valiant band,
The honored champions of the land!
Oh, few and weak their numbers were;
A handful of brave men;
But to their God they gave their prayer,
And rushed to battle then.
The God of freemen heard their cry,
And sent to them the victory.

They left the ploughshare in the mould,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn half garnered on the plain,
And hastened in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress,
To right these wrongs, come weal, come woe,
To weigh or overcome their foe.

And where are ye, oh fearless men?
And where are ye to-day?
I call—the hills reply again,
That ye have passed away;
That on old Bunker's lonely height,
In Trenton, and in Monmouth ground,
The grass grows green, the harvest bright,
Above each soldier's mound!

The bugle's wild and warlike blast,
Shall muster them no more;
An army now might thunder past,
And they heed not its roar.
The stormy fire, 'neath which they fought
In many a bloody day,
From their old graves shall rouse them not,
For they have passed away!

ACROSTIC ON THE

Sweet are the changes of the rolling year;
Eternal wisdom, love, in all appear;
Autumn's rich opulence—Winter's nurturing
Spring's fragrant blooms—and Summer's blushing rose;
On all inscribed, paternal care, we prove;
Nor fall the sweet vicissitudes to move
Sublimest adoration, praise, and love.

VARIETY.

THE CAPTIVE'S DREAM.

FROM THE PAPERS OF A STUDENT.

——We are such stuff
As dreams are made of; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.—*Shakspeare.*

I scarcely know of a more delicious sensation than that which is experienced by a contemplative young man at college, when he has completed his afternoon lesson, and, after an early tea, takes his seat by a window of his room, commanding some mingled view of town and country, in the garniture of summer. Such a scene as is afforded at this hour, in a majority of those larger institutions of learning which are scattered thro' this country, and are for the most part placed in romantic situations, cannot be too much praised. The slanting sunlight, poured upon the distant hills, and illuminating with the radiance of departing day some intervening lake or river; the tranquilizing feeling which fills the mind on such occasions—and the calmness of nature, which then approaches as if in unison—all conspire to make the scene pleasant, and to fill the spirit, when waking, with imaginations of peace.

On such an evening as this, many years ago, I was leaning in dim abstraction by my casement, in the pleasant seminary of H——, one of the most delightful towns in our country. Before me, was extended a scene of surpassing beauty. A glittering bay spread its blue waste of waters in the distance to the south; over which, like [illegible] spirits, just on the verge of the horizon, moved a number of ships, their sails brightened in the [illegible] sun. To the east, swelled the delightful scene of mountains [illegible] precipitously, in some places [illegible] with masses of dark rock; in others, clothed with heavy verdure to their summits, which waved with every breath of the refreshing wind that fanned their long array. Between me, lay a city of gardens, and of houses within them; an *urbs in rure*, whose streets were every where beautified with trees and filled with aspects of neatness and quietude. Often as I had looked from that point upon the same objects, they never before had appeared to me so supremely charming. I looked, and mused; I hummed over the earliest songs that I had learned in my childhood, as one is apt to do when alone, until I became at last rapt in a complete reverie. Now and then, the landscape and the water would seem dim to my vision; anon it would brighten upon my view like a sunburst. At such an hour, however, the sweetest impressions are too vague to linger; the thoughts of the heart come and go like the clouds of the summer or the dews of the morning; as pleasing to the eye and as grateful to the bosom, but as fitful as they.

My thoughts, as they rose languidly and passed imperceptibly, for a few moments in my mind, at that time, cannot describe. They came indolently, and their exit was tranquil. But this trance was designed to be of short duration. A garden, of which my window commanded a direct and delectable view, lay beneath my eye. It was attached to the residence of my first and only love; the divinity of my college hours—cherished, even beyond my beau ideal of Hebe or the Venus de Medici. Sweet Florence Howard! I have seen many of thy sex, but none like thee! How often have I sat and watched the brightness of thy brow—the soft expression of thy dark blue eyes—the smile of innocent affection which parted thy ripe, thy blushing lips, only to disclose the radiant pearls between—the blush which mantled over thy peach-like cheek, until it seemed to think thy thoughts, and to portray every change of thy guileless spirit. Perhaps I may be thought a rhapsodist by the world: I can only say, I am writing of *thee;* and as my pen, moved by my heart, courses over the page which records thy loveliness, I feel *alone* in a world which *my* thoughts cannot move, and where my memories are of little value for sadness or for sympathy.

I have said my window looked down upon the garden of the Howards. It was an Eden-like spot; filled with every thing, in summer, that could delight the eye or the sense; pleasant walks, sparkling fountains, delicious fruits. Thither, in the cool of the day, as twilight was drawing in, it was the custom of Florence to walk with her little sister, and instruct her in her early botanical studies. At such times I caught her glance of recognition, as she looked up brightly towards my casement, and made the scene—like the "beauteous ladie," in Spencer's Fairy Poem—more beautiful as she smiled amidst its enchantments. On this occasion, her salutation, as our eyes met, appeared to me more fascinating than ever. Inimitable grace seemed to breathe in her every movement. She was dressed in simple white; one of those large red roses which you find sometimes in June, was placed carelessly in the braid of her rich auburn hair; and I felt a safety as I gazed upon her, that I was distant; for I thought, were I walking with her, in that sweet recess, I could scarcely refrain from stealing the rose, or from clasping the wearer to my bosom.

I was still lingering and gazing, when a turn in the walk hid Florence from my view. At that moment, I saw a dark form stealing down the avenue. When I caught a fair glimpse of the person, I discerned the features of a young man, a fellow student, a classmate, who had always regarded me with enmity, because, as he declared, I had usurped the affections of Florence Howard, which were likely, at one time, to have been bestowed upon him. This assertion, as I learned, he had trumpeted thro' the town; but I had been authorized by Florence to give it the fullest contradiction. We were both in our senior year; and the jar between us made much talk in the community; I had kept aloof from him, however; always deeming, that where we meet with the malignant or unworthy, the only course, after discovering them, is to let them go their own ways, consoling ourselves with the self-respectful sentiment that the world is large enough for us both. Such were my thoughts towards Reginald Burnham. They were awakened, howbeit, in a different train, as I saw him in the garden, and haunting the footsteps of Florence Howard. What could he desire there, from one whom he had slandered unjustly with the name of coquette?

While these fancies were revolving in my mind, Florence emerged from the grove of fruit trees through which she walked, and was proceeding alone to the furthermost extremity of the garden, where were clustered together a few sprays of moss-roses, which received and repaired her peculiar care. Presently, Reginald's form also appeared from beneath the trees. My heart was in my eyes. I watched him intently, and observed, beneath the folds of his vest, the glittering barrel of a pistol. I sprang from the window in a moment; and, swinging from the shutter, rested my foot upon the key stone of the casement below, then grasping strongly the two fastening hooks of the blinds beneath, I was on the ground in the quickness of thought. I sped like a Centaur over the few yards between the palings and the garden-wall, over which I leaped with the ease of a practised voltigeur. Fear, and love for the object whose danger had awakened it, lent me wings. I rushed over flower-beds and tender plants, without a care for their safety, and swiftly tho' cautiously approached the insidious Reginald. He was within a few paces of Florence, who had not observed him. My approach to Burnham was unheard. Just as I had neared him so closely as to place my arm upon his shoulder, he drew the pistol, which he was in the act of firing at the innocent and unsuspecting Florence. 'Wretch!' I exclaimed, as I caught his desperate arm. He turned; his face was livid with passion. 'D——n!' said he, sternly, 'unhand me!' I held his arm with the fierceness of the tiger; he turned the pistol towards me, but with my left hand I warded it off, and it was discharged full in his temples; the blood coursed down over his neck and breast; I heard a faint shriek of horror: I saw him falling at my feet—I caught the deadly weapon from his hand as he fell—I knew no more.

When I was again restored to consciousness, I found myself in the office of the city magistrate. A coroner's inquest had been convened, and a verdict of wilful murder had been returned against me. In a few hours I was in prison; in a few days I was condemned to die.

The quick succession of these dreadful incidents stupified my mind, and made every thing about me seem shadowy and unreal. A horrid torpor seemed to rest upon my intellectual faculties; my face grew pale and leaden-eyed; and, as some melancholy bat would come flittering, at nightfall, into my cell, and thousands of gloomy associations disturbed my languid senses, I felt like a condemned spirit in its place of preliminary punishment.

At length the time of my execution drew nigh. I counted the long, long hours, as they passed, and mingled into days, and the days as they blended into an aggregate of weeks, until my heart sunk within me. Every circumstance was against me, and I had no reason to hope for pardon. I had been found with the pistol in my hand—Reginald Burnham was known to be my rival, by his own declaration; and poor Florence, who fainted as soon as she turned to see us in murderous strife, could give no account of what afterwards befell. I was left without mercy—a criminal, and alone.

One day, as the faint light of the sunset reflected from the opening corridor upon the grated window of my apartment, I heard the sweet sound of the city bells. What a throng of hallowed recollections did they awaken in my soul! I pictured to my fancy the throngs that were then pressing to the porch of the sanctuary over the fresh green which spread before it; and among them, perhaps, my Florence Howard. It was my *last Sunday*. The next Friday, I knew was the day on which I was to suffer. My heart was moved with a strange mixture of imagination and reality. I began to doubt my sanity. As the music of the bells continued to come, mildly and softly, to my ear, my heart melted, and I sobbed like a child. I was the inmate of a dungeon—branded as a murderer, and about to die with a stain upon my name. I leaned my head upon my hands, and sat down upon my low, damp bench, with an agony which was indescribable.

At this heavy moment, which seemed steeped with 'winters of sorrow,' I heard a light step approaching the door of my cell. In a twinkling it was opened, and I found myself in the presence of Florence Howard! Never had I beheld her to look so lovely. She had come to release me. She had prevailed upon the jailor to favor her plans, so far as to permit her to visit my dungeon. Oh, God! who can describe the greatful surprise of that delightful interview! She had a key to unlock the door at the end of the corridor which opened into an obscure street, in the rear of the prison. All the town was at church; the street was dark, and the time propitious. Our design admitted of no delay. With the quickness of a breath, I drew my lascerated hand through the shackle which held me to the 'lengthened chain' of my cell: and, in an instant, noiseless as the night, the door at the end of the corridor was opened—locked without—and I found myself in the open air of heaven, with the dearest object of my earthly affection! If I possessed the inspiration of that great apostle who was 'in perils often,' and always delivered, I could not describe my transport—my agony of delight—at that heavenly moment. I pressed my deliverer to my heart. We hastened towards the bay—a faithful servant with a carriage soon conveyed us to the boat, by the shore; and before I could indulge my feelings in words, we were on board a ship, that moved rapidly over the dancing waves from the land. As we waved our adieu to the returning domestic, and saw the town and the mountains recede, we wept like children. The moon had arisen like a lamp of gold into the sky; the stars were burning along the blue abyss of heaven as the Queen of Night careered among them, and threw her radiance upon the waters; the spicy airs from the shore breathed fragrance around us; and the distant verdure of the trees appeared waving and smiling in joy at our freedom.

It seemed a brief interval, indeed, in which we stood at the prow, gazing upon the scene around us. Florence was standing with me; her white hand was in mine, and with none near us, she breathed her words of fidelity. It was, let me repeat it, a moment of unsullied rapture:—

"For as I pressed her gentle form,
And heard her faithful vow,
Her sigh upon my lip was warm—
Her tears were on my brow."

Suddenly, a low cloud, which hung in the southern horizon, came upward into the zenith, murmuring as it rose: the winds freshened into a gale, and soon the lightnings began to cast their livid gleam upon the high and booming surges, that seemed to echo to the bellowing thunders, as they rolled over the turbulent waste of foam and darkness. The waves rose higher and higher—the ship reeled and plunged in the tempest—the waters rushed over the deck—I saw Florence swept from my grasp, without the power to save her—I attempted to follow, and—awoke in my cell.

* * * * *

My deliverance was but *the dream of a captive*—and, with a sick and heavy heart, I awaited the time of my execution.

It came at last. I was placed amidst a crowd, to be conveyed to the place where I was to suffer. I recollect of seeing many friends among the multitude; and I heard from many lips, expressions of pity. My fellow students had collected in a band together; and I was informed by the officer, that they had prevailed upon the authorities to have me shot, instead of hanged. A remnant of proud gratitude lingered in my bosom, that I was not to suffer the ignominy of being suspended between earth and heaven, as if unworthy of either.

The long procession came at length to a rising upland, at the distance of about half a mile from the town. I was removed from the carriage in which I had been placed, and which was followed by a hearse, and was led by the sheriff to a low platform, on the apex of a mound, in front of which, at the distance of a few yards, a file of soldiers, six in number, were drawn up in murderous array. Here I was requested to take a last look of the earth, before I knelt to have my eyes blindfolded, upon the platform. I stood up, with a feeling as if "a thousand hearts were swelling" within me. It was about mid day: the glorious summer sun was unobscured by a cloud; and as I looked beyond the vast multitude about me, upon the distant hills, the mountains with the peaceful vales between them—the bay, sleeping in its calm beauty, a waste of blue so etherial in its aspect as to seem another sky—I felt an elevated sentiment of unconscious blood guiltlessness, and an assurance of mental strength which I cannot describe. I repeated to the crowd the facts of Burnham's death; I described how the deadly weapon had been turned upon himself in our struggle; and I concluded with these solemn words—they were expressed from the bottom of my heart: "I call heaven and God to witness that I am pure from any man's blood; I have made my life the forfeit of my duty: *I die innocent.*" As I said this, I saw in a carriage near at hand, the father of Florence Howard. I drew from my finger a ring which she had given me, one from my mother, both of which I wore. I gave them into the possession of the sheriff, with a request that they might by conveyed, by Mr. Howard, to the beloved givers—one of whom was far distant; on a bed of sickness; the other, in the same condition, though nearer at hand.

A prayer was now uttered; and the officer approached to blind my eyes. "No!" I exclaimed with a voice tremulous from emotion—"I will die like a *man* who knows his blamelessness, and is prepared to taste of death with an unfaltering lip, and with a steadfast eye." I knelt upon the platform; I looked around, with unutterable sensations; for my bosom laboured as with the compressed agonies of a century of pain. To every one, life is dear; we shrink from the dark valley, even when we are most assured "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." I now bent my glance earnestly, and without wavering, upon the soldiers; the preparatory order of "*ready!*" and "*aim!*" tingled upon my ear, and sent the blood chill and curdling to my heart. "*Fire!*" I heard; then a peal of thunder burst upon my hearing; I saw with a dimming eye, the purple current of life gushing over my hands which were folded on my breast—I attempted to speak—I struggled with the grim monster—*I awoke!*

* * * * *

Yes, reader, it was a summer vision, by my college window—a *dream within a dream*, which I cannot recal to my mind, even after the lapse of many years, without a shaking soul. It was all ideal, but the picture of Florence Howard, and the sketch of Burnham, who was afterwards fain to ask my pardon for his original offences. The bells which I heard in my visionary prison, were those of the chapel for evening prayers; they fell upon my dreaming ear, and increased the trouble of my slumbers. I awoke to see the garden *in reality*, by a lovely moonlight; I have since lived to possess its fair tenant—to find her all that heart can desire; to enjoy an estate adjoining that beautiful enclosure; and to relate to a charming daughter, as she sits upon my lap, in the presence of her chastened and kind mother, the details "*The Captive's Dream.*"

CUSTOMS DOWN EAST.

We find in the Boston Transcript, a curious account of the celebration of '*The two hundredth Anniversary of the Thursday Lecture,*" which took place on Thursday week, in the First Church, in Chancery Place. Appropriate religious exercises were performed by the congregation, and a discourse pronounced by Mr. Frothingham, pastor of the Church.—Some idea of the character of this celebration, may be gleaned from the following half-serious half humorous description, furnished by the bachelor of the Transcript.

It is well known to our readers, that they who propose to commit matrimony and lay their heads together to make long nights short, are not permitted so to do until the City Clerk has "out published" them.—This very interesting prefatory ceremony takes place, according to ancient usage, at the Thursday Lectures of the First Church, and it is said, on what authority we cannot divine, but it is generally so reported and credibly opined, that the audience on those occasions consist chiefly of ladies of a certain age who have been unfortunate in the current of their love, and found themselves, at eight bells, high and dry on a lee shore. Of this scandal we do not believe one word, although as the practice of "out publishing" at the First Church has existed since the year 1639, we cannot vouch for what may have been the custom in the days of our thrice great grand aunts.

Touching the marriage contract we have a word of consolation for the feminine moiety of the conjugation worthy their remembrance. A large portion of the sex have been "frightened from their propriety" by a monstrous belief, founded on the ex-cathedral assertion of a marvellously learned ancient and fish-like Judge, and the British Realm, that a man has by nature a right perfect and indispensable, to anoint his *woman* with a rod, provided always it be no bigger than his thumb.

The whole story is ridiculous and not worth one moment's consideration. It may be *Common* Law in *Old* England, but it is positively against the Statute Law in *New* England—and so conscientious were our gallant and valorous forefathers in this respect, that the very first section of the chapter of recorded Acts respecting marriages and married persons provides that no man shall strike his wife, *nor any woman her husband*, (mark that latter clause, ye damsels,) on the penalty of such fine, not exceeding ten pounds, (currency of those times, say about $33 33,) or such corporal punishment as the court shall determine. This law was passed in 1650, has never yet been repealed, and is worthy of all remembrance.

PLAYING PIG AND PUPPY.

The Editor of the New York Traveller, &c. &c. &c., calls upon us to explain the meaning of the old time honored phrase 'Playing Pig and Puppy,' which, a few days since, was applied to the political course of a cotemporary 'down east,' As we are always pleased to gratify the curiosity of our friends, and especially when we have been the means of exciting it, we have rummaged over our collection of old provincial anecdotes, for the purpose of ascertaining the original of the odd phrase, which is often applied to men who are sometimes one thing and sometimes another in matters of politics, religion, &c.

In good old times, when it was the custom, and it certainly was a very laudable one, to remember the parson in deed, rather than in tongue, as is too much the case at the present day, a gentleman farmer—it was in Connecticut—sent his servant, a colored man, with a fine fat pig to the minister. The pig was carefully deposited in a basket, and closely secured, by having a nice white napkin tied over it. On his way to the minister's he called at the house of a black friend, and sat the basket down at the door. While he was within, some roguish wag without took out the pig and put in a puppy. On his arrival at the minister's, the servant informed him his master had sent him with a fine fat pig for a roaster, for thanksgiving.—The minister took the basket, and loaded back Cuffee with thanks to his master for so acceptable a present. On opening the basket he was perfectly astonished to find a puppy instead of a pig, and he called on Cuffee to take back the present to his master, and tell him he did not thank him for the imposition. Cuffee, alarmed at the sudden transmigration of a valuable pig into a useless puppy, started back in haste to make his master acquainted with the astonishing fact, but happened to stop at the same house and get the basket in the same place. During the time he was relating the strange circumstance to his friends, the wag took out the puppy and replaced the pig in the basket. Cuffee went home and told his master that the minister was offended by his sending him a puppy. His master insisted that it was not a puppy, but a pig, and, to satisfy him of the fact, opened the basket, and Cuffee was completely confounded. After looking for a time in horror, he exclaimed, 'Well, massa, I believe he be de debbil, for he can be a pig or a puppy jes as he please.'

[From the New England Weekly Review.

DEATH OF CALVIN EDSON.

It is stated, on the authority of the Woodstock Courier, that Mr. Calvin Edson, well known as the 'Living Skeleton,' died a few days since at his residence in Randolph, (Vt.) It is added, that his body was taken from the tomb the night after its interment, and it is rumored that some young men belonging to the Medical Class at Hanover, are suspected, and that two of them have been arrested for the offence.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the Jail of this County, on the 2d day of November, 1833, a Negro Man, who says his name is

NELSON,

Who appears to be between thirty-five and forty years old; five feet six inches high; has a small mole on the right side of his face, near his nose: no other marks perceptible. He says he is a bricklayer, and was hired to Birdwhistle, of Columbus, Georgia, from whose service he absconded on Sunday night the 13th of October last. He says he belongs to John Wofork, living about 7 miles from Columbus.

☞ His owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.

Lexington, Davidson Co., N. C.
November 13, 1833. 3 tf